### 111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

# S. 3397

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, and for other purposes.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 24, 2010

Ms. Klobuchar (for herself, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Grassley, and Mr. Brown of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

# A BILL

To amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for takeback disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Secure and Respon-
- 5 sible Drug Disposal Act of 2010".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress finds the following:

1	(1) The nonmedical use of prescription drugs is
2	a growing problem in the United States, particularly
3	among teenagers.
4	(2) According to the Department of Justice's
5	2009 National Prescription Drug Threat Assess-
6	ment—
7	(A) the number of deaths and treatment
8	admissions for controlled prescription drugs
9	(CPDs) has increased significantly in recent
10	years;
11	(B) unintentional overdose deaths involving
12	prescription opioids, for example, increased 114
13	percent from 2001 to 2005, and the number of
14	treatment admissions for prescription opioids
15	increased 74 percent from 2002 to 2006; and
16	(C) violent crime and property crime asso-
17	ciated with abuse and diversion of CPDs has in-
18	creased in all regions of the United States over
19	the past 5 years.
20	(3) According to the Office of National Drug
21	Control Policy's 2008 Report "Prescription for Dan-
22	ger", prescription drug abuse is especially on the
23	rise for teens—

- 1 (A) one-third of all new abusers of pre-2 scription drugs in 2006 were 12- to 17-year-3 olds;
  - (B) teens abuse prescription drugs more than any illicit drug except marijuana—more than cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine combined; and
  - (C) responsible adults are in a unique position to reduce teen access to prescription drugs because the drugs often are found in the home.
  - (4)(A) Many State and local law enforcement agencies have established drug disposal programs (often called "take-back" programs) to facilitate the collection and destruction of unused, unwanted, or expired medications. These programs help get outdated or unused medications off household shelves and out of the reach of children and teenagers.
  - (B) However, take-back programs often cannot dispose of the most dangerous pharmaceutical drugs—controlled substance medications—because Federal law does not permit take-back programs to accept controlled substances unless they get specific permission from the Drug Enforcement Administration and arrange for full-time law enforcement officers to receive the controlled substances directly

- from the member of the public who seeks to dispose of them.
  - (C) Individuals seeking to reduce the amount of unwanted controlled substances in their household consequently have few disposal options beyond discarding or flushing the substances, which may not be appropriate means of disposing of the substances.
  - (D) Long-term care facilities face a distinct set of obstacles to the safe disposal of controlled substances due to the increased volume of controlled substances they handle.
  - (5) This Act gives the Attorney General authority to promulgate new regulations, within the framework of the Controlled Substances Act, that will allow patients to deliver unused pharmaceutical controlled substances to appropriate entities for disposal in a safe and effective manner consistent with effective controls against diversion.
  - (6) The goal of this Act is to encourage the Attorney General to set controlled substance diversion prevention parameters that will allow public and private entities to develop a variety of methods of collection and disposal of controlled substances in a secure and responsible manner.

### SEC. 3. DELIVERY OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES BY ULTI-

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_		USERS	run	DISPOSAL.

- 3 (a) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Section 302 of the
- 4 Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822) is amended
- 5 by adding at the end the following:
- 6 ``(g)(1) An ultimate user who has lawfully obtained
- 7 a controlled substance in accordance with this title may,
- 8 without being registered, deliver the controlled substance
- 9 to another person for the purpose of disposal of the con-
- 10 trolled substance if—
- 11 "(A) the person receiving the controlled sub-
- stance is authorized under this title to engage in
- such activity; and
- 14 "(B) the disposal takes place in accordance
- with regulations issued by the Attorney General to
- prevent diversion of controlled substances.
- 17 "(2) The Attorney General may, by regulation, au-
- 18 thorize long-term care facilities, as defined by the Attor-
- 19 ney General by regulation, to dispose of controlled sub-
- 20 stances on behalf of ultimate users in a manner that the
- 21 Attorney General determines will provide effective controls
- 22 against diversion and be consistent with the public health
- 23 and safety.".
- 24 (b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 308(b) of
- 25 the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 828(b)) is
- 26 amended—

1	(1) by striking the period at the end of para-
2	graph (2) and inserting "; or"; and
3	(2) by adding at the end the following:
4	"(3) the delivery of such a substance for the
5	purpose of disposal by an ultimate user or long-term
6	care facility acting in accordance with section 302(g)
7	of this title.".

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